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1. CHINESE PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT

(Special consultative status granted in 2002)

I. Brief Introduction

Founded in June 1985 by various concerned mass organizations and prominent personages from all walks of life in China, the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament (CPAPD) is the largest nation-wide non-governmental peace association with a total of 24 important member-organizations.

The objectives of the CPAPD is to promote mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation between the peoples of China and the rest of the world in joint efforts to safeguard world peace, oppose arms race and war, promote arms control and disarmament, strive for the realization of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, protect ecological environment and advance economic development and social progress.

The CPAPD has been a member of the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO) since 2002. In December 2004, it obtained associative status with the Department of Public Information (DPI) of the United Nations.

II. Participation in the UN Meetings

■ Mr. Niu Qiang, Secretary General of CPAPD and an assistant participated in the NGO Giobal People's Forum of the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 26 August – 4 September 2002, Johannesburg, South Africa. Mr. Niu made presentations at the commission meetings on sustainable development and human security.

■ Mr. Niu Qiang lead a CPAPD delegation attended the 7th Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) Review Conference at the UN Headquarter in New York from 1-3 May 2005. The delegation distributed a statement calling for safeguarding the integrity of and comprehensively fulfilling the obligations of the NPT, the realization of comprehensive nuclear disarmament, signing and ratifying the CTBT and the concluding of the Cut-off Treaty.

■ Mr. Wang Changyong, deputy Secretary General of the CPAPD attended the second part of the World Summit on Information Society held in Tunisia from 12-19 November 2005. Together with other Chinese NGOs, the CPAPD organized a forum on the theme of "The Chinese NGOs in the civil society, the role as a bridge in ICT(Information Communication Technology) and the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)". At the forum, Mr. Wang gave a speech on the CPAPD's endeavor to implement the UN MDGs.

■ Mr. Niu Qiang led a CPAPD delegation to the GPPAC Conference at the United Nations Head quarters in New York from 19-21 July 2005. The theme of the conference was "From Reaction to Prevention: Civil Society Forging Partnerships to Prevent Violent Conflict and Building Peace". The

Conference was organized by the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) and co-sponsored by the United Nations department of Political Affairs. The CPAPD co-sponsored a workshop on nuclear crisis on the Korean peninsula with Peace Boat Japan during the conference.

III. Cooperation with the United Nations Entities and Agencies

■ The CPAPD attaches importance to exchanges and cooperation with the NGO Section-DESA. At the invitation of the CPAPD and the United Nations Association of China, Ms. Hanifa Mezoui, Chief of NGO Section, DESA led a 3-member group to visit Beijing and Shanghai from 10-18 October 2002. The delegation participated in two workshops in Beijing and Shanghai respectively, making excellent presentations to dozens of Chinese NGOs on capacity-building for NGOs, the roles of NGOs in achieving the MDGs, the work of UN-NGO-IRENE, and the ways to apply for the Consultative Status with ECOSOC. The presentations were warmly welcomed by the Chinese NGOs who felt very helpful for them to strengthen cooperation with the United Nations. Mme. He Luli, Vice-Chairperson of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and CPAPD president met with the delegation.

■ At the request of the NGO Section, DESA, the CPAPD helped the Section to collect answers from some Chinese NGOs on the NGO Questionnaire /Survey on MDGs initiated by the NGO Section. The CPAPD also tried its best to respond to the questionnaire.

■ The representatives of the CPAPD Mr. Fei Yongyi, Ms. You Ningge and Mr. Hou Hongyu attended the 56th, 57th and 58th Annual DPI/NGO Conferences in New York from 8-10 September 2003, 8-10 September 2004 and 7-9 September 2005 respectively. Mr. Hou Hongyu made a presentation on "the current international arms control and non-proliferation situation. The CPAPD representative also participated in and gave a presentation on peace at the China NGO Forum held in Beijing, a preparatory meeting for the 58th Annual DPI/NGO Conference with the participation of Chinese NGOs and UN DPI officials.

■Mr. Niu Qiang led a CPAPD delegation to the International Conference on Gender Mainstreaming and the MDGs con-sponsored by Pakistan government & NGOs and the UN system, held from 28-30 March 2005 in Islamabad, Pakistan. The CPAPD delegation presented a paper entitled "The Role of Chinese Women in Building a Harmonious Society" at a workshop.

IV. Other relevant Activities

■ Participating in or sponsoring international activities of global civil society organizations

• The CPAPD actively participated in the activities sponsored by the Conference of NGOs in Consultative status with the United Nations (CONGO). It sent representatives to the Asian Civil Society Forum sponsored by CONGO from 9-13 December 2002 in Bangkok and the 22nd General Assembly of CONGO held from 4-6 December 2003 in Geneva. Mr. Fei Yongyi, research fellow of CPAPD delivered a speech entitled "Peace and Disarmament Are Still the Common Aspiration of the People of All Countries" at one of the thematic commissions.

• CPAPD representative Ms. Chen Huaifan attended the 4th and 5th Asia Europe People's Forum (ASEM) held in Copenhagen, Denmark 19-22 September 2002 and Hanoi, Viet Nam 6-9 September 2004 respectively. She gave a presentation on the prevention on the weaponization in outer space at a workshop in Copenhagen and made a keynote speech at the first plenary session entitled "Peace and Security".

• From 19-22 December 2003, Ms. You Ningge, Deputy Secretary General of the CPAPD participated in the 5th East Asian Women's Forum held in Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China. She gave a presentation entitled "Women Can Play a Special Role in Promoting Peace" at the workshop "Women and Peace".

• Mr. Niu Qiang, Secretary General of the CPAPD led a delegation to the 4th World Social Forum which was held from 16-21 January 2004 in Mumbai, India. Mr. Niu gave presentations at some workshops during the Forum. The CPAPD representative also participated in the 5th and 6th World Social Forum held in Porto Alegre, Brazil From Jaun.26 to 31 2005 and Karachi, Pakistan from March 25 to 29, 2006 and gave presentations on peace and development.

• The CPAPD co-sponsored the 16th Congress of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) with the theme of Peace through Health. in Beijing from September 16 to 18, 2004. Mme Huan Guoying, Vice-President of the CPAPD delivered a key-note speech entitled " The Challenges and Opportunities Our World is Facing" at the opening session.

■ Bi-lateral exchanges with CPAPD counterparts
Mme. He Luli, Vice-Chairperson of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and CPAPD president met with the participants.

■Seminars and workshops

•The CPAPD and the Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs co-sponsored the 2nd Pugwash Workshop on East Asian Security from March 7 to 7, 2002 and the 3rd Pugwash Workshop on East Asian Security from April 13 to 15, 2004, and the 4th Pugwash workshop in January 2005 in Beijing respectively. As the coordinator of the Pugwash Group in China, the CPAPD also organized Chinese Scientists to be present at the Pugwash Annual Conferences from 2002 to 2005.

• The CPAPD and the Oxford Research Group (ORG) co-sponsored a multilateral seminar in the Charney Manor, Near Oxford, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from June 25 to 26, 2002 with the theme of "The Emerging Global Security Environment: Challenges & Opportunities for International Peace and Security. From November 28 to 29, 2005 the CPAPD and the ORG jointly sponsored a round table seminar on "Threats to Security in a Multi-polar World: Global Challenges and Global Solutions" in Beijing. About 40 experts and scholars from China, the United Kingdom and the United States of America joined together and had in-depth discussions on weaponization of outer space, nonproliferation and energy cooperation and competition.

■ Peace education and peace activities

• From 2002 to 2005, the CPAPD sponsored the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th International Week of Science and Peace(IWSP) respectively. The IWSP was to respond the call of the UN resolution of the 43rd UN General Assembly in 1988, which called on countries in the world to organize relevant activities to advocate the role of scientific and technological progress in safeguarding world peace and promoting human progress. UN officials from UNDP or UNESCO Beijing Office were invited to be present at the opening ceremonies. The CPAPD also invited diplomats in Beijing to celebrate the World Science Day for Peace and Development in 2004.

• From 2004 to 2005, the CPAPD has been one of the main sponsors of the China Penglai "Ode to Peace" International Youth Cultural and Artistic Festival which was praised by UNESCO as one of the biggest rallies of the human being appealing for peace up to now. The CPAPD also helped to settled down the first replica of the "World Peace Gong" from the Indonesian World Peace Committee to Penglai in 2004.

• In the wake of the catastrophic Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami, the CPAPD sent letters of sympathy to peace organizations in the tsunami stricken countries and donated 50,000 RMB to the China Charity Foundation to help those countries in their disaster relief and reconstruction. In addition, every staff members of the CPAPD made donations as well.

2. FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL

(Special consultative status granted in 2002)

PART I. Introduction

Family Health International (FHI) is dedicated to improving lives, knowledge, and understanding worldwide through a highly diversified program of research, education, and services in family health. Since 1971, we have worked with national governments and local communities throughout the developing world to meet the public health needs of some of the world's most vulnerable people, supporting lasting improvements in the health of individuals and their families. Through a broad range and depth of expertise, FHI has the ability to examine key issues from multiple research perspectives and deliver results that have global impact. Our staff – in nearly 40 offices serving 78 countries – and our network of partners in research and services give us the local understanding and capacities needed for high quality, comprehensive responses and sustained impact. It is this combination of resources that has enabled FHI to make meaningful contributions to the ambitious objectives of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the United Nations Millennium Development Goals.

There have been no significant changes in FHI's organizational vision and functions in terms of its orientation, its program, or the scope of its work during the current reporting period covered by this quadrennial report.

PART II. Contribution of FHI to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

1. WHO "3 by 5" Global Partners Meeting, May 11-12, 2004, Geneva, Switzerland. FHI attended and supported the WHO " 3 by 5" initiative.

2. International AIDS Conference, 2002, Barcelona, Spain. FHI supported the activities of the first "Youth Force,' raising youth awareness of the importance of involving young people in HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

Space allowed for the quadrennial report does not allow for a full accounting of FHI cooperation with United Nation bodies and specialized agencies in the field. Suffice it to say that over the past four years, FHI has worked cooperatively with UN agencies, including WHO, UNAIDS, UNFPA and UNICEF, in more than 200 instances. The examples that follow provide a flavor of that cooperation.

- FHI works collaboratively in an on-going relationship with the WHO office in Geneva to help strengthen the global response to HIV/AIDS and other STIs by providing expert technical advice and support through the contributions to the development of revised WHO algorithms for STI treatment.

- FHI also works closely with WHO on a number of family planning and reproductive health initiatives. For, example, since 2002, FHI has had staff seconded to WHO to facilitate the development of evidence-based family planning guidance in the WHO Department of Reproductive Health and Research (RHR). FHI assists WHO with the Continuous Identification of Research Evidence (CIRE) system which identifies, synthesizes, and evaluates new family planning scientific evidence as it becomes available.

- FHI has collaborated with a number of United Nations agencies during the reporting period on youth-focused efforts, including the development of a five-part toolkit for peer education. Initially produced for the Youth Peer Education network (Y-PEER), a project coordinated by UNFPA in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, the toolkit is now being distributed globally.

- Since February 2004 FHI/Senegal and WHO/Senegal have worked very closely on a special task force to revise and revitalize the Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM) - 2003 – ongoing.

- In Indonesia, FHI worked with WHO and UNAIDS locally to assist in training of staff, logistics, and monitoring implementation of ART as part of "3 by 5" follow-up - 2004.

- In Russia, FHI worked with WHO to improve TB programming in Kaliningrad, including training health care workers and developing an new monitoring and surveillance system on TB and HIV – 2002.

- In China, FHI works with the WHO office in China to help strengthen the national response to HIV/AIDS, including participating as a core technical partner in WHO-sponsored technical sponsored technical consultative meeting for improving the quality of implementation of care and ARV treatment.

- On an on-going basis, since 2002, FHI, as a founding member, has continued to participate in the Implementing Best Practices (IBH) Initiative, established in 1999 by the World Health Organization's Reproductive Health and Research Unit (WHO/RHR). The primary goal of the IBP is to improve access to and quality of reproductive healthcare through a systematic approach focused on developing and supporting strategies that introduce, adapt, and apply evidence-based practices in reproductive health.

Initiatives undertaken by FHI in support of internationally agreed upon development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals

FHI contributed to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the following four geographical regions: Central America, South America, Africa, and Asia. Major actions have been undertaken with regard to Goal 6, Combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases, specifically with regard to Target 1, aimed at reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS by half. During the first half of 2006, FHI and its partners worldwide:

- reached more than 3,500,000 people with community outreach programs promoting HIV prevention;

- distributed more than 90,000,000 condoms through more than 5000 service outlets;

- provided counseling and testing to more than 430,000 individuals;

- provided services to about 80,000 pregnant women through 257 service outlets to prevent mother to child transmission;

- provided services to nearly 100,000 orphans and vulnerable children; and

- trained more than 5800 individuals to provide HIV/AIDS prevention programs.

3. INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

(Special consultative status granted in 1954)

Part I

The International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID) is established as a Scientific, Technical, Professional, and Voluntary Not-for-profit Non-Governmental International Organization (NGO-ONG), dedicated, inter alia, to enhance the world-wide supply of food and fibre for all people by improving water and land management and the productivity of irrigated and drained lands through the appropriate management of water, environment and application of irrigation, drainage and flood control techniques. ICID has its network of about 60 active National Committees in 105 countries.

Part II

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

- **World Food Summit: `*Five Years Later*', FAO, Rome, Italy, 10-13 June 2002:**

ICID supported the idea of the `*International Alliance Against Hunger*' on the understanding that it should be placed under FAO's responsibility and not lead to the creation of a new agency.

- **123rd Session of FAO held in Rome, Italy, 28 October - 2 November 2002:**

A project on "*Gender Analysis in Farmers' Water Management*" was jointly proposed by ICID and FAO (Land and Water Department and Gender Department) with the aim to organize four training courses in four African and Asian Countries on `Irrigation Water Management'.

- ICID sent information on ICID's efforts in the direction of alleviating poverty and hunger to the *International Alliance Against Hunger*, an initiative of FAO who disseminated a call for action on 16 October 2003 (World Food Day).

- A Memorandum of Understanding was signed on behalf of ICID and Dr. M. Bazza, FAO Regional Office for Near East at Montpellier, France during 55th International Executive Council (IEC) meeting from 5-11 September 2004.

- ICID also contributed to a large number of other meetings of FAO / International Program for Technology and Research in Irrigation and Drainage (IPTRID). ICID President Peter Lee is also the Chairman of IPTRID Consultative Group (CG) and held over 4 meetings - *(i) IPTRID CG meeting, Montreal, Canada, 26 July 2002; (ii) IPTRID CG meeting, Montpellier, France, 18 September 2003; (iii) Joint IPTRID Consultative Group (CG) and Management Committee (MC) meeting, 9 September 2004, Moscow (iv) IPTRID CG meeting, Beijing, China, 13 September 2005.* In the above meetings, IPTRID reviewed its mandated terms of references on water

conservation, modernization of irrigation and drainage projects and capacity building for sustainable irrigation and drainage management. At the Beijing meeting in September 2005, the Mission Statement of IPTRID was modified to include two of Millennium Development Goals related to "*Poverty alleviation, food security and improved livelihoods, as well as to ensure environmental sustainability*".

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

- **ICID participation in UNESCO IHP-V - Project 5.4.**

A publication on '*Coping with Water Scarcity*' was brought out (Tech. Document No. 58, UNESCO, 2002 with co-authorship of ICID - Prof. L.S. Pereira).

World Meteorology Organization (WMO)

- With the initiative of ICID, Dr. M. Jarraud, Secretary General of WMO delivered a Keynote speech during World Congress on Natural Disaster Mitigation in 19-22 February 2004, New Delhi, India.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

- From 21-23 March 2005, ICID participated in United Nations/Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN/DESA), 2nd International Forum on Partnerships for Sustainable Development held in Marrakech, Morocco. Secretary General made a presentation on `ICID's initiative with partnership of International Organization to focus on Water for Food, People and Nature and briefed on the exercise `*Country Policy Support Program (CPSP) studies in India and China*'.

- Representing the `User Group', ICID, on behalf of WMO, participated in the Hydrologic Ensemble Prediction Experiment (HEPEX) Workshop held in Colorado, United States of America from 19-22 July 2005.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals

- At 18th ICID Congress in Montreal, Canada from 21-28 July 2002, a Montreal Declaration was released which stressed that alleviating poverty while ensuring the sustainability of the environment under conditions of limited water resources and continuing growth of the population is of vital concern.

- An International Technical Workshop on Drought Management Strategies was held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran on 13-14 July 2003 to bring together experts, professionals and practitioners in this field to exchange their experiences and knowledge of combating the droughts that affects the poor, especially in Africa and Asia.

- ICID International Workshop on `Sustainable Development of Water Resources' held in Taipei, Taiwan Province of China from 10-12 November 2003 provided a forum for partnership in development and discussed experience in many Asian countries, which showed that small-scale irrigation works significantly have less adverse impacts on the environment.

- ICID Inter-Regional Conference on "Food production and water: Social and economic issues of irrigation and drainage" held from 5-11 September 2004 in Moscow, Russian Federation, focused on irrigation as a means for socio-economic development as well as poverty alleviation and the general tendency for the reduction of investments in the development and maintenance of land reclamation and water management systems in rural infrastructure.

- First ICID's African Regional Conference on Drainage on the theme "Drainage in Africa: Challenges and Opportunities for Enhancing Quality of Life" from 6-9 December 2004 in Cairo, Egypt pointed out in improving the quality of life of people through a package of economic and social benefits, while safeguarding key ecological functions, should be the goal of any drainage interventions.

- A Beijing Declaration brought out on the conclusion of the 19th ICID Congress on the theme "Use of water and land for food security and environmental sustainability" held from 10-18 September 2005, Beijing, China recognized the food needs of over 800 million people by 2025 and the inequity and the problem of malnutrition in Least Developed Countries. It stated that the global food production will have to be doubled to achieve satisfactory food security for all.

iv) Activities in support of Global Principles: 2002-2005

ICID and its National Committees celebrated the World Water Day on 22 March 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 on the themes assigned for each year. ICID successfully urged its National Committees to observe various United Nations declared days.

ICID's Country Policy Support Program (CPSP) was undertaken partnering other International Organizations like International Water Management Institute (IWMI); International Program for Technology and Research in Irrigation and Drainage (IPTRID); The World Bank; FAO; and International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). This project covered China, India, Mexico, Pakistan and Egypt and contributed objectively on the issues relating to Water for Food, Environment and People Sectors. ICID joined as partners in the Dialogue (*on Food and Environment*) and *`Comprehensive Assessment'*, handled by other international agencies like Global Water Partnership (GWP), FAO, WHO, WWF, etc.

ICID has created two special Task Forces (TFs) to pay attention to the socio-economic and food needs of Least Developed Countries in Asia as well as Africa, and one new Working Group on "*Global Climate Change and Irrigation*" was constituted in September 2005 in Beijing, China to address climate change issues affecting water resources and irrigated agriculture.

4. INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHEMICAL ASSOCIATIONS

(Special consultative status granted in 1998)

Part I. Introduction

The International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) is the world-wide voice of the chemical industry, representing chemical manufacturers and producers all over the world. It accounts for more than 75 per cent of chemical manufacturing operations with a production exceeding USD 1.6 trillion annually. Almost 30 percent of this production is traded internationally. ICCA promotes and coordinates Responsible Care and other voluntary chemical industry initiatives. ICCA has a central role in the exchange of information within the international industry, and in the development of position statements on matters of policy. It is also the main channel of communication between the industry and various international bodies that are concerned with health, environment, capacity building and trade-related issues, including the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation & Development (OECD).

Part II. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

During the reporting period 2002-2005, oral and written statements have been made on various items of relevance, and ICCA representatives actively participated in the following meetings:

2002

1) UNEP Governing Council, 7th Special Session/Global Ministerial Environment Forum (Cartagena, Colombia, 12-15 February 2002); ICCA attended to participate in the debate on the development of a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management.

2) 4th session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development (Bali, Indonesia, 27 May-7 June 2002); ICCA participated and actively contributed to the work of the chemicals contact group.

3) World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) (Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002); An ICCA delegation participated in the development of the chemicals related part of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation; ICCA organized a side-event to discuss the development of a capacity building action plan; ICCA had a booth at the official WSSD exhibit mainly displaying the Responsible Care Initiative.

2003

1) 22nd session of the UNEP Governing Council (Nairobi, Kenya, 3-7 February 2003); ICCA attended and lobbied for a balanced SAICM mandate.

2) 11th Session of the United Nations' Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD 11), (New York, United States of America, 28 April-9 May 2003); ICCA took part and contributed to the multi-stakeholder dialogue sessions.

3) 1st session of the Preparatory Committee for the Development of a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM PrepCom 1), (Bangkok, Thailand, 9-13 November 2003). ICCA participated and submitted a number of interventions including its SAICM perspectives with focus on the need to bridge the gap with developing countries and to take account of the achievements under voluntary initiatives.

2004

1) UNEP Governing Council, 8th Special Session/Global Ministerial Environment Forum (Seoul, Republic of Korea, 29-31 March 2004); ICCA was present at the Global Civil Society Forum as well as the Governing Council/GMEF itself. ICCA contributed to all relevant health and environment topics.

2) 12th session of the United Nations' Commission on Sustainable Development (UN CSD 12), (New York, United States, 19-30 April 2004); ICCA attended and contributed actively to the multi-stakeholder dialogue sessions.

3) 2nd session of the Preparatory Committee for the Development of a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM PrepCom-2), (Nairobi, Kenya, 4-8 October 2004). ICCA participated and provided a number of oral and written interventions including its updated perspectives on the development of SAICM.

2005

1) 23rd session of the UNEP Governing Council (Nairobi, Kenya, 21-25 February 2005); ICCA participated in the Global Civil Society Forum and attended the Governing Council itself. ICCA mainly contributed to the work of the chemicals contact group.

2) 13th session of the United Nations' Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-13), (New York, United States, 11-22 April 2005); ICCA took part and actively contributed to the multi-stakeholder dialogue sessions.

3) 1st Conference of the Parties of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs COP-1), (Punta del Este, Uruguay, 2-6 May 2005); ICCA attended and presented its position.

B. Co-operation with UN bodies and specialised agencies

ICCA cooperated with United Nation bodies and specialised initiatives by, among others:

- Officially committing to the environmental chapter of the United Nations Global Compact;
- Holding meetings with United Nations Institute for Training and Research on the United Nations Globally Harmonised System for the packaging and labelling of chemical substances; and,
- Cooperating with the Secretariats of the Rotterdam Convention and of the Stockholm Convention; cooperating with the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management Secretariat to advance implementation.

C. Other relevant activities

- ***Consultations and co-operation with officials of the United Nations Secretariat***

ICCA staff regularly meets with high-level United Nations' officials, to discuss issues of common interest and to offer technical/scientific expertise. In addition to that, ICCA representatives regularly participate in the Major Group dialogue segment of the Commission on Sustainable Development sessions, and are in regular contacts with the Commission on Sustainable Development Secretariat.

- ***Preparation of papers and/or other material at the request of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, or of the United Nations Secretariat***

In 2005, invited by United Nations Environment Programme, ICCA drafted a so-called report card describing progress made on goals and challenges included in the ICCA sectoral report on the contribution to the implementation of the three elements of sustainable development (environmental, economic, and social) prepared as part of an United Nations Environment Programme project for the World Summit on Sustainable Development held in 2002. The outline of the ICCA report card has been discussed with United Nations Environment Programme and external stakeholders at a consultative meeting organized by United Nations Environment Programme in October 2005.

- ***Other examples of consultative and substantive activities, including financial assistance received from or given to the United Nations, field-level collaboration, joint sponsorship of meetings, seminars, studies, etc.***

ICCA is participating in the "Global Partnership for Capacity Building to Implement the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)". This partnership has been officially launched by the lead organization United Nations Institute for Training and Research as a so-called type 2 partnership at the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

5. MEDICO INTERNATIONAL

(Special consultative status granted in 2002)

Introduction

i. Purpose and activities: Medico International is a medical relief, development and human rights organization whose general objective is the improvement of health conditions in Africa, Asia, Middle East and Latin America. Taking a preventive stand for the benefit of health, the organization considers health as a political affair which highly depends on nutrition, housing conditions, income, the social fabric, and culture. Inspired by the World Health Organization (WHO), Medico International works to strengthen the idea of public health care (PHC) particularly for displaced people, refugees, and victims of war. The organization also works to carry forward the understanding between nations by informing on the reasons for injustice, misery and underdevelopment.

The organization provides financial and technical support to health related projects of grass-root initiatives, local Non Governmental Organizations (NGO) and governmental departments in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The exchange of local and regional knowledge and the development of health related concepts and strategies are supported by intensive international networking, emphasizing a South-South approach. The organization is actively involved in advocacy, human rights and international public campaigns, such as the Nobel Peace prize winning "International Campaign to Ban Landmines", co-founded by the organization in 1991. The organization is also active in education for development, present in the World Wide Web, distributing material and information, organizing national and international conferences, hosting workshops and seminars for politicians, development experts and the public in general.

ii. While there have been no significant changes of the organisation's aims, purposes and its organisational structure during the reporting period, Medico International together with four other German NGOs ("Bread for the World", "Misereor", "German Agro Action" and "terre des hommes") formed an alliance in order to co-ordinate their public relation activities in cases of major disasters such as the Tsunami. Purpose of the 2005 established alliance that is called "Entwicklung hilft" (Development matters) is to highlight the need for long-term engagements even in times of emergency.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

***i.* Participation in major United Nations meetings.**

During the reporting period Medico International mainly participated in United Nations meetings dealing with global health and the specific problems caused by landmines.

- 2002: World Health Assembly, fifty-fifth Session, 13 – 18 May 2002, Switzerland, Geneva. Representatives of Medico International attended and lobbied member states for the implementation of the WHO strategy on essential drugs.

- Group of Experts of the States Parties to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons, 21 – 24 May 2002, Switzerland, Geneva: Medico International attended and lobbied in coordination with ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross) for an extension of the Ban of Anti-personnel Mines to specific Anti-tank Mines.

- 2003: Representatives attended meetings of the Standing Committee of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction ("Ottawa Treaty"), 1- 5 February 2003, and 16 – 17 November 2003, Switzerland Geneva.

- Commission on Human Rights, fifty-ninth Session, 17 March – 14 April 2003, Switzerland, Geneva: a representative attended and lobbied for gender issues in Human Rights.

- 2004: Representatives contributed to the Intersessional Work Programme and the Preparatory Meeting of the First Review Conference of the "Ottawa-Treaty", 9 - 12 February 2004, Switzerland Geneva.

- World Health Assembly, fifty-seventh Session, 17 – 22 May 2004 Switzerland, Geneva: representatives attended and lobbied for an integrated approach to the Millennium Development Goals.

- 2005: Representatives attended several meetings, all related to the problem of landmines: Intersessional Work Programme and Meeting of the Standing Committees, 13-17 June 2005, Switzerland, Geneva, and Sixth Meeting of the States Parties to the "Ottawa-Treaty", 28 November – 2 December 2005, Croatia, Zagreb.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies in the field and at Headquarters.

- Programme in collaboration with World Food Programme (WFP) to secure basic food provision to Sahrawi refugees in Algeria, 2002-2005

- Technical assistance to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in provision and distribution of medical items for Sahrawi refugees in Algeria, 2002-2005

- Consultations with UNICEF on basic health care provision and vaccination for Sahrawi refugees in Algeria, 2002-2003

- Several projects in coordination with "United Nations Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan" (UN-MACA) to clear minefields and to promote mine awareness, 2002-2005

- Together with the international NGO network "Health Action International" contribution to UNAIDS in studying the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Peru and other countries, 2003

- Mine action in support of repatriation programmes of UNHCR and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in the province of Mexico, Angola, 2003-2004

iii) Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

The organization contributed to the Millennium Development Goals in Latin America (Brazil, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Peru), Africa (Algeria, Angola, Mozambique, South Africa, Sierra Leone), Middle East (Iraq; Israel; Lebanon; territory under the administration of the Palestinian Authority and occupied Palestinian territories, areas under the administration of the Israeli government; Turkey) and Asia (Afghanistan). Major actions have been undertaken in the following:

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 2: Half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

- Refugees fed or given nutritional care = 155.430 (2002- 2005): - Support to the resettlement of IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons) by providing non food items = 12.000 beneficiaries (2002),

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equity and Empower Women

Target 10: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015

- Literacy courses for women = 40 p.a. (2002 – 2004)

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Target 6: Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio

- Beneficiaries of general medical care = 305.000 – 350.000 annual average:
- Training of community midwives = 25 (2002-2003),
- Safe delivery training courses = 90 (2005)

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

- Training of health workers in "Preventing Mother-to-Child HIV-Transmission" = 10 (2002)
- Beneficiaries of support to HIV/AIDS-Orphans = 651 (2003 – 2005)
- Production and distribution of manuals and charter on HIV/AIDS = 500

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 10: Halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation

- Integral community sanitation and environmental health programmes supported = 1.100
- Beneficiaries of community health centres established in seven Indian villages = 10.500

Target 11: Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

- Sustainable resettlement of landless families by establishing a new residential area, creating food-security, and the legalisation of land ownership = 1.448 beneficiaries (2002-2005)

iii) Activities in Support of Global Principles

During the reporting period the organization has given special emphasis to programmes aiming on ***peace-building*** in war-torn societies. Thus, community-based reconciliation projects were supported in the KwaZulu-Natal area around Durban in South Africa. Although complex and time-consuming a noticeable reduction of hostilities between families of different ethnic groups could be achieved. The lessons learned in KwaZulu-Natal helped to set up similar programmes for victims of violence in Sierra Leone. Promoting a "South to South" networking, psychosocial experts trained in the organization's projects in South Africa went to Freetown and organised workshops for child-soldiers, handicapped people and sexual abused girls and women. The activities performed in Sierra Leone accompanied the UN-initiated "Truth and Reconciliation Process" that has been held in Sierra Leone between 2002 -2004, and successfully contributed to the over all aim of peace-building. Strengthening the UN-efforts to conflict-resolution medico international also supported peace-building activities in the areas of Ixil, Ixcán, San Martín, and Rabinal in Guatemala. Specific emphasis was given to raising public awareness to the fact that restoring peace requires integrated activities, time and therefore long-term commitment.

Medico International has been heavily engaged in ***defending humanitarian aid*** against its misuse in the context of political and military interests. On March 28 and 29, 2003 the organisation took charge of the Frankfurt symposium "Rethinking the Power of Aid", that was highly covered by the media and attended by German and some European NGOs (Heinrich Böll Foundation/Germany , Physicians for Human Rights/Israel, Médecins sans Frontières/Germany, Caritas International/Germany, Friedrich Ebert Foundation/Germany, German Agency for Technical Cooperation/Germany, Health Action International/Amsterdam, WEED-World Economy, Ecology & Development/Germany, the European NGO-Network Voluntary Organisations in Cooperation for Emergency, VOICE "/Brussels). The organisation's executive director promoted to perceiving aid in the context of human rights rather than in the context of private charity. In that sense the organisation took the World Human Rights Day in 2003 as an occasion to strengthen the public awareness of the ***UN - "International Covenant of the Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights"***. In lectures, articles, and a preface to an internationally distributed booklet on Human Rights published by the Frankfurt Book Fair, the organisation supported the concept of realising and protecting Human Rights as an obligation of the global society.

Besides the responsibility of individual states, also the United Nations and its bodies should be in the position to properly respond to the needs and rights of refugees, victims of war and natural disasters. The importance of international institutions such as OCHA was highlighted when the world has been confronted with the devastating impact of the Tsunami in 2005.

Also in 2005 Medico International supported the international NGO-network "Peoples Health Movement" to publish the first civil-society based "Global Health Watch", also strengthening the health related paragraphs of the "International Covenant of the Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights". The organisation promoted the ***right to health care*** and, particular, to essential drugs as basic for the improvement of global health conditions.

At the end of the reporting period Medico International together with Medicines Sans Frontiers, Oxfam, Consumers International and others started to lobby the member-states of the World Health Organization (WHO) for the need for a new political framework that assures essential health research and development. As a result of these activities an "Intergovernmental Working Group" on Public Health and Innovation was established, that will contribute to fulfilling MDG Goal 6.

In November 2005 Medico International jointly with the United Nations in New York organised an art exhibition on landmines. The exhibition was shown in the UN-Building, the opening ceremony attended by the then Under-Secretary-General Jean-Marie Guehenno and the executive director of Medico International